

To General John O. Doning, Generals of the Island of Oahu:

and Commender in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other military forces of the Kingdom. berely command you to order the Household Traces, in Our name, to return to their duty and ober the orders of their proper officers; and if gument, that a lack of ability was shown on and order, whatever changes may take place. any of them shall refuse to obey, you will dismiss the part of the administration in meeting apthem from the service immediately, and compel emergency, which has never before occurred in them to by down their arms and vacate the mili-

discretion, call upon such military or other force seeking a change of ministry, which has been in

day of September, 1873.

(Signed.) LUNALILO R. (Signed.) Cass R. Bisnor, Secretary at Wor.

with the exception of the Band, disbanded, the honorable discharge from service.

A. D. 1873. LUNALILO R.

By the King :

CHAR. R. Bussor, Secretary at War.

Mr. Enwant Sarrant has been this day appointed Agent to take acknowledgments to contracts for labor to sider that it has had such an opportunity as the Intrini of Wallake, Insaid of Mari. EDWIN O. HALL Minister of the Interior.

On the 10m day of September, A. D. 1875, Mr. J. Kaunamann, of Hamaina. Hawaii, was appointed an Agent of the hisginer office for taking and certifying the acknowlbelond of Hawall. TROBAS EROWN. Registrar of Conveyances. Appeared: E. O. Slain, Minister of the Interior.

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7-Theo. C. Henck Fort Street, " Butcher. 24—H. S. Howland — Queen Street
25—Wm. Mr. hadden — Takoheo,
26—J. Homand — Unkoheo,
26—J. Homand — Hond Street.
Hawan 14—Reed & Richardson, Pilhonia,

Ount ... 1 - C. P. Ward, No. 23 to No. 28, 25 - Plu Ecla. No. 22, 26 - C. Haymond, No. 46, Fire Arms. Two following persons have been commissioned as Tax

MAUL. MOLOKALAND LANAL MATIAL.

Navare. - All Police and District Justices are hereby re Brondale, Sept. 1, 1872.

C. H. Junn, Assess

Massans. R. A. Lyman, S. Kipi and J. Nawahl have been Enterior Office, Aug. 22, 1873.

Mr. D. Kawar has been this day appointed to represe the Government interests in the settlement of Boundaries of Lands in the District of Bilo, island of Hawait, in piece of Mr. J. H. Nawait, resigned.

Enterior Office, Aug. Th. 1878.

Tenterior Office, Aug. Th. 1878.

Normal is REBERT GIVEN, that from and after this day permission of the Board. The road leading over the past into the above mentioned lands is also take, and all per-sons are strictly including to pass over it without special permission of the Board or its apouts. Fubile attention is bershy called to Section 5 (A) of Chapter XXXIII of the Laws of 1870, to wit:

"No person, not being a Laper, shall be allowed to visit to remain upon any Land, Piece or Incidente, set apart by the Board of Resith for the bossition and confinement of Lapers, without the written permission of the President of the Board, or some other authorized thereby by the Board of Resith, under any dremmstaines whatever, and any purson found upon such Land, Piace, or Indoorer, without a written permission, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Pulice of Destrict Justice, be fined in a sum not less than the for more than One Hundred Dollars for such offense, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned at hard labor until the fine and costs of Court are discharged in the course of law."

The above regulation will be strictly enforced from and after the date.

after this date.
By order of the Board of Health.
CHAS T. GULDEK, Encry Board of Health.
Interior Office, June 18th, 1872.

let day of March, 1874. EDWIN O. HALL, Hemakulu, May 25, 1873. - (436 2m) Minketer of Inter

Form N.—The Government Printing Establishment having been lessed from the lest of April, 1873, to Mr. Henry H. Waltney, together with the good will of the Hawanan Garactra and Art Otton merspapers, the responsibility of galapsing hald newspapers is entirely his; and His Majanty a Government in in one wise responsible for any views experient in aid newspapers, except his what may spear under the head of "By Anthority."

Favors O. Hall, Minister of Interior.

Hamphele, March M. 1873.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE public must have been somewhat surprised nt the summersault of the Advertiser of Saturday last, in demanding a resignation of the King's | eml ministers. For what? it may be asked. Chiefly because they did not succeed in doing what they had not been empowered by law or otherwise to do-quelling the mutiny at the barracks. As stated elsewhere in to-day's paper, no officer can have authority over the household troops, unless it be granted to him directly from the King, which does not appear to have been done under this or any previous administration, simply because it had never been considered necessary. The Governor is the only officer who has been supposed to possess authority over the troops, We Lessanso King of the Hawaiian Islands sufficient to quell disturbances; but it is questionable whether he has this power, or can act except by royal command. The dissatisfaction with the ministry, in this instance at least, is therefore perfectly absurd, and fails to the ground, as uniust. Even admitting, for the sake of argime, and for which consequently there had been no opportunity to test the provisions of the law In the execution of this order you will, in your regarding it, -would this be a sufficient cause for office burely seven months, but which has during any previous administration, at the same time that it has nided in establishing a deservedly high charhome and abroad, under circumstances which GENERAL MILITARY ORDER -By authority in were calculated to impair it?

"Rotation in office" is no doubt a very popume vested by the Constitution, as Commander in lar doctrine, and in practice may be a healthy Chief of the Military Forces of My Kingdom, I rule, where not carried to excess, and especially do hereby declare the organization known as the in departments where abuses and peculations Household Troops, to be and the same hereby is, have occurred. But to rotate officers from the public service solely to satisfy the demand of every disaffected politician, and when nothing is officers and men entitled thereto to receive an to be gained by the change -- only tends to weaken the government. No change should ever be Given under My hand and Seal, at Was- sought, unless there is a prospect for improveu. s. kiki, this twelfth day of September, ment, by adding strength and character as the result. Although it is well known that we did not heartily endorse the present cabinet, and considered it as rather too conservative, yet we were willing to set saide our personal objections, and give it a fair trial. The same sentiment was shared by the people generally. We do not conshould justly be afforded for testing its ability, which can only be obtained by its appearing before the Legislature, and there bringing forward such measures of reform or relief as it may propose. This alone can demonstrate the ability of ats for the District of Hamakos, a cubinet, and not the suppression of a petty military emeate. This is what the people look forward to, to prove its strength or weakness, its fitness or unfitness for the public service. If the cabinet fails to satisfy public expectation in the Legislative ball, then the people may, with

some good show, ask for a new administration. . The country does not possess the material from which to construct a new cabinet every six months, that will command public respect or strengthen the government. Bismarcks and Gladstones are not so numerous, even in Germany and England, where it is found almost impossible to frame new cabinets which the public will endorse and sustain. How much less adapted to such disturbances is our little Kingdom. Therefore, when we find ministers qualified to serve the country, whose appointment adds strength to the government, let us not be in haste to seek a change, which may only weaken it and produce lack of confidence and popular distrust. Such would surely be the effect of a dissolution of the government at this time. As Mr. Lincoln used to say-" Never swap horses in the middle of

Our Military as it was.

It is an easy matter, after a disturbance has been quelled, for those disposed to carp, to say what should or should not have been done. Pears officer whose position is such as leads the people to suppose him vested with authority to suppress disturbance, can only be too anxious to see it quelled, whether he possesses the authority or not to accomplish it. In the late disturbance. our laws, on reference to them, were unfortunately found so vague and imperfect as not to confer on noy officer under the King the power to suppress a mutiny among the soldiers called the household troops. Some years since, a bill was framed by the late Mr. Wyllie, the object of i. Kaopeahina Iramed by the iste Mr. Wylle, the enject of Akao Hapai.
T. E. Elderis which, if we remember rightly, was to forgish a complete code to enlist, regulate and govern the military. The legislature declined to pass it, and the subject of unilitary legislation was found to be so obnoxious, that no attempt has since been made to enact any law relating to it.

What little soldiery we have possessed for the last twenty years is simply a relic of the ancient feudal system, under which each chief held all the armed retainers be could equip and support, paying for them out of his private resources. Many of our readers well remember the time when Mr. Paki kept his soldiery, and at one time he could muster two hundred men. He died about the year 1852, and since that date the household troops of the King are the only paid soldiers which have been allowed. These troops have always been considered as forming a part of the King's private retinue, were lodged in the palace grounds, and governed chiefly by his own authorthis day appointed Agents of the Interior Department to appears the value of Lands subject to Government Comparison on the Islands of Hawall. Enwis O. Hall. Sovereigns, the word of the King alone was law. and often were they punished by his order, from which there was no appeal.

Up to the year 1850 no public funds appear to have been appropriated for these troops, as they were the body guard of the King, enlisted at his pleasure and supported by himself. After that date they were employed on various government guard service, and it was deemed but just to support them at the public expense. They still remained, as before, under the special service and authority of the King, whose orders they were taught implicitly to obey. Had his Majesty "No person, not being a Leper, shall be allowed so visit | been well at the time the trouble at the barracks commenced, on the 7th inst., so that he might have enquired into it, as he probably would have done, there could have been no disturbance of the public peace. The soldiers were taught to obey

him, and recognized no one else as master. The office of Secretary at War, like that of the Navy, was designed as a mere matter of form. The Secretary was powhere clothed with any definite authority over the household troops. His office is simply an honorary one. It is doubtful if the laws confer upon the Governor any authority over this body of troops; while the Adjutant General is a business officer, appointed to provide supplies and see the soldiers regularly paid and fed. Thus it will be seen that our military system has been little else than a farce, built up without laws to regulate it, or a code to enforce discipline. Is it any wonder that its abolition

should be so unanimously sustained by all? An interesting sketch of the Pope, also of the fighting cure of Santa Cruz, in Spain, with other

late news, will be found on the cutside.

The Household Troops.

The proclamation of the King, issued to-day, disbanding the household troops, will meet genapprobation throughout the kingdom. It probably required some nerve for His Majesty to abandon the old hereditary right which has been transmitted from time immemorial to keep and parade a body-guard, which of late years has been of little use, and often a source of vexation. In compel peace, it was necessary to maintain an armed retipue. But those days have passed. The kingdom means peace now, and it is the interest of all to preserve peace. There are no rival chiefs anywhere throughout the group disposed to set up claims of sovereignty; and if there were, it would be the duty of all citizens to unite and put down overt note against the legally constituted authority of the kingdom. Every man possessed of property, be he native or foreign born, is in duty bound to aid in maintaining law We are not advised whether it is proposed to

prepare a law similar to the militia law of America, which is probably the least offensive that can be enacted, or a more stringent conscript law, such as prevails in France and Germany. But it seems to us that neither of these is suited to our wants. Well drilled volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery-equipped and armed Giren under Our hand at Waikiki, this ninth that time served the country as well, at least, as at the public expense—seem to be all that are required here. These, with the excellent band we now have, all kept under efficient drill-musacter for the Hawaiian Government, and in sus- ters, will serve for state occasious, and impart a taining public confidence in its credit both at feeling of public security. The money which has been spent in attempting to imitate the pomp and show of more powerful nations, may now be diverted into channels where it can do much | including the Band, having over them Capt. Jujemore good. All honor to King Lunalilo for the zay, one Lieutenant, besides the usual complenoble stand he has taken in this matter.

The Reitlah Cabinet Has lately passed through a crisis, which, howare these : The Right Honorable Robert Lowe full power by Himself, or by any officer or officers resigns the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and He may appoint, to train and govern such forces, becomes Home Secretary rice the Right Honor- as He may judge best for the defense and safety able Henry A. Bruce, who retires, as do also the of the Kingdon the following comments from the Boston Globe on the Island of Oahu, including the " House-

agreement, the Ministry ceases to continue in propose to give a detailed account of. the popular mind tended.

prolonged this unsatisfactory state of affairs, for tion of great magnitude does not arise, the Minisfew weeks of the next session. Of Mr. Gladstone it can be said that he has won a reputation as a legislator not surpassed by any statesman during the present or the last generation ; and ministrators his high qualifications will in all probability secure to him again the office that he now holds, even should his ministry be compelled after the summer vacation to resign.

A Valuable Product.

Every one who has thought about it at all, must have been struck with the rapid growth and full luxuriance of foliage of the beautiful mimosa, known here as the algaroba tree; and those who have had an opportunity of testing its qualito the same weight of bituminous coal. The seeds, too, with their pods, afford a very fattening food for horses, while the tree, with its picturesquely twisted trunk, long spreading branches

and feathery foliage, makes an elegant shade tree-Now, we wish to call attention to a valuable been found, by experiments made in Western and proclaimed, so as to have the force of law as tical with gam-arabic, it having been in use there | cited, it was thought best to procure an order

the preparation of mucilage, gum drops, jujube directing the soldiers to return to their daty and pasts," etc. We quote from the Science Record, submit themselves to the orders of their officers for 1873: "The past year it has become an arti- and those who should refuse, to be dismissed cle of export, some 12,000 pounds having been from the service and to leave the military quar-

tween there and the coast."

say nothing of the number outside of this place, vened at the barracks to examine into the grievold times, when the claims of rival chiefs and and we see no reason why the experiment of ances of the men. This court consisted of Col. class could only be met by a force which would gathering the gam should not be initiated. To D. Kalakana, Col. J. M. Kapena and Capt. Mabegin with, it will be found to have exuded from huks. the trunk of the trees wherever a slight wound has been inflicted; or the bark may be scarified with a knife, pains being taken not to cut and his duty. At about 2 P. M., the Governor, to

> take care of the present time, and let that future by Major Mochonus. About eight of them in which they can hope to take no living interest, stepped out and expressed themselves as willing take care of itself.

FULL ACCOUNT

On the 7th of September, 1873, the " Household Troops" consisted of fifty-four privates not ment of Sergeants and Corporals. The Commis-

time in suspension. ever, did not result in its dissolution, as some of Majesty "the King is the Commander-in-Chief of its opponents expected it would. Very important the Army and Navy, and of all other military changes were made in its personnel, among which | forces of the Kingdom, by sea and land; and has

Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, First Lord of In the "Appendix to the Civil Code, compristhe Admiralty, and Mr. W. C. Baxter, Assistant | ing laws not expressly repealed or expressly re-Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gladstone as- enacted," on pages 372, 373 and 374, the "Govsames the daties of Chancellor of the Exchequer | ernors are the Commanders-in-Chief of the miliin addition to those of Premier. John Bright tary power in their respective islands with the re enters the Cabinet, and becomes First Lord of military title of General." The question wheththe Admiralty. Some other and less important er the military power referred to in this law inhold Troops," subject, of course, to the King.

"Taken altogether the last session has not By An Act found on page 411 of the Civil been a success, and in allowing it to end without | Code, it is declared that " His Majesty may by a dissolution of Parliament the Government has special commission confer the duties of Secretary disappointed the Opposition and a large majority at War upon one of His Cabinet Ministers or of its own followers. Since its great defeat, apon any person," The Minister of Foreign Af- fortress, and closely surrounded with wooden some months ago, Mr. Gladstone's Ministry has fairs now holds this commission. We deem this dwellings and fences. The Cavalry, which was only fulfilled, in a very imperfect manner, the tradi- explanation necessary in order to the better untional duties of this body. According to a tacit | derstanding of the events of last week, which we | they should fight infantry with firearms, acted

power the moment that it finds itself in the mi- On Saturday night, Capt. Jajezay found the nority. Of course, when no one can be found to take its place it is justified in continuing to hold Having discovered these men in a remote and the Government; but if the possession is attend. disreputable neighborhood, he sent them to the ed with so many disagreeable consequences as barracks and placed them in confinement as punhage visited Mr. Gladstone's Ministry during the isbment for deserting their posts. On Sunday past two months, it would be better to undergo the Captain went as usual to church with such of the expense and inconvenience of a new election | the soldiers as wished to attend, say twenty in to decide towards which of the two great parties number. On his return he found that those whohad been confined had broken out from the room "As the Liberal Ministry is now situated, it where they were confined, having used a ball and commands neither confidence nor respect. Not chain to break the door down with. Their exa week bas passed in which Mr. Gladstone has case was that they had personal wants to attend not had to withdraw some important measure to. He ordered them back into arrest, and on which the Government had pledged itself to sup- their refusing, struck one with the fiat of his saport, on account of the opposition manifested to- bre. One or two of the men seized him by the vards it by many members of his own party. throat and choked him down, but by the assistwhich, by the way, has become so disorganized ance of some of the officers he made his escape that various influential members have forced the and immediately reported to Governor Domina Ministry into the advocacy of acts which cast. The Governor arrived at the barracks first, folridicule on all that supported them. Now, this lowed soon after by the Adjutant-General; iron is false to every idea of Parliamentary govern- were procured from the Jail, the men drawn up ment, and as the better class of liberal newspa- in line, and "Keoni" who was considered the pers point, is far more detrimental to the future worst-disposed of the prisoners was ordered alone interests of the Liberal party than almost any into the officer's room to be put in irons. The course it could follow. A Ministry thus situated whole eight of the prisoners came to the coor of could appeal to the country with much greater the officers and all refused to be put in irons chance of success immediately after a fair defeat. These eight then rushed to the mess-room and than it could by adopting a system like this, seized their Chassepot rifles with fixed bayonets which merely makes the final result more disas- and menseed the Governor and Adjutant-General who had followed them into the room. After Mr. Gladstone started in his ministerial career some persuasion they put up the rifles and came under the most favorable suspices. The Liberal out of the room. Then four men were called party was united in a way in which it rurely has from the line to make the arrest of Keoni as rebeen before for years, and, antil recently, has peated by the Governor. A number of the line given to him an almost undivided support. But refusing to obey, at length four men consented now it is only by the most dexterous manage- and stepped forward to arrest Keoni. On their ment that he can satisfy his rebellious followers. seizing him. Keoni threw them off, and the other The dissenting element has little love for him, seven came to his aid and Keoni and Nisuhoe and this feeling is shared by several other politi- both struck the Adjutant-General. The order cal combinations. There is hardly a doubt but was given to "break ranks," which was obeyed that a large majority of the English people are in and the arms placed in the racks. The eight favor of the Liberal party, and it needs, we think. | men then being called came into the officers room merely a Conservative government to prove this in a body and agreed to remain there all night fact ; but it is indisputable that the present Lib- and keep quiet. Had there been any Statute eral party has tired them out, and they are now law by which these men could have been coerced anxious for a change of some kind, even if it into their duty, now would have been the time to should not be radical enough to grant to Mr. Dis- have carried it out; but it is doubtful if the law raell the post of Premier. The recess has only would have sustained the use of force in securing

military subordination. such accidental election shows in an unmistaka- On Monday afternoon, the 8th Inst., the Gov ble way the spirit of the people, and it needs no eroor and the Adjutant-General went to the bar prophet to predict that if some exexpected ques- racks and found that the men had brought over from the Palace Yard all the field pieces and try will be completely defeated during the first placed them in the court of the barracks. They were ordered to return them, which they refused to do. A few men attempting to obey the Governor's order were prevented by the prisoners of Saturday night. They now demanded the Capthough several have gained greater fome as ad- tain's removal, as a condition of their obedience At the suggestion of some of the Cabinet, Alex. McDuff, a Police officer, was then sent with a small force of Police to guard the Powder Magazine, which was afterwards supplemented by a guard of the Rifles. The Governor then sent Mahuka, a retired Captain, to the barracks to take charge, hoping that his well known decision of character would bring matters to order again but it is doubtful if he did any good.

Up to this time there was no powder in the barracks except 18 loads for the Chassepots, and ties as a fuel, have noticed and spoken of its heat. that night four of the soldiers want up to the ing powers-which, we may add here, are equal Magazine for a supply, but were halted and disarmed by Mr. McDuff, who, however, had not sufficient force to detain them as prisoners, even if this orders had admitted of it. Only two of these soldiers had rifles.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., after consultation by the Cabinet, and it being ascertained that the milproduct of the algaroba, which, we believe, could litary code, which, though having been acted under be made an important article of export. It has since 1855, had never been properly published Texas, that this tree yields a gum, "almost iden- required by Section 7 of the Military Act above for medicinal and technical purposes, especially in from His Majesty as the Commander-in-Chief as it proves as efficient as now.

gathered in Bexar County, and as much more be- ters. (This order is published in the official column.) While the signature of His Majesty, We have, as has been said, a great many alga- who was at Waikiki, was being obtained to this roba trees growing in and around Honolulu, to order, an informal "Court of Enquiry" was con-His Majesty having restored Major Mochonua's

to him, he was requested to resume back into the wood, so as to endanger the life of whom the execution of the order was directed. with the Secretary at War and the Attorney Our boys ought to take this matter up, and we General proceeded to the barracks. The "Court would advise them to plant the young trees of Enquiry" was dissolved, the officers composing wherever they can. Remember, that every one it remaining, and all the force drawn up in line. that starts in life when they do, will, if favorably The Governor said he had an order from the located, be growing while they sleep, and in a few King, which he read in English, it was then read years give their owners shade and fael, or made and explanced fully to them by the Attorney into furniture,-and the grain is very handsome. General in Hawanian, who also told them that -repaying them a hundred fold for what they do their first duty was to obey this order of their now. We call their attention more particularly King, and that all their grievances would be listo this subject, as we know that older people are tened to afterwards. This was further explained apt to think that it is as much as they can do to by the native lieutenant and sergeant-major, also to obey. The rest remained in line and said they demanded the Captain's dismissal, and later they demanded also that of the Adjutant General, and finally that their native officers be restored to them. The eight or so loyal men were march-Mutiny at the Barracks. ed out, but were prevented from taking their arms by the mutineers. The band boys were then taken to the Government House, with their instruments. Twenty-three mutineers remained. They were then told that they were dismissed from the service, and were requested to go into sion of W. L. Moehonua as Major was at that the officers room singly and receive their discharge from the Adjutant General. They refused By the 26th Article of the Constitution, His to go, and said they had engaged for a term of service and would complete it. The Governor, Secretary at War, and Attorney General then retired, some of the other officers remaining there. The supply of food, by some neglect, was not taken from them, though it might have been done at this time. Warrants of arrest were then procured from the Police Justice, on various charges of assault, attempt at larceny (of the powder), and holding an unlawful assembly or

The Governor then ordered the Honolulu Rifles under command of Capt. Gulick, and the Hawaiian Cavalry under command of Major A. W. Judd, and both of these bodies responded changes have since been announced, but these cludes the "Household Troops" or whother it is promptly to the call. The primary object of this give the general complexion of the new Cubinet. any other than the militia, s. e., male subjects force was to assist the Marshal in serving the It still remains a Gladstone administration, and between the ages of eighteen and forty, when warrants of arrest. The Marshal, with his deputy after the parliamentary recess it will have another | called out for service, we will not here discuss, as | and a small, police force, reached the barracks opportunity afforded to test its fitness for pre- former administrations have considered the Gov. first; the warrants were read to them, explained siding over the government. In this connection, ernor as the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces fally, and they were repeatedly asked to submit to the civil authorities, which they individually declined to do. The Governor, who was present with the Marshal, thought it best not to allow the Rifles to use any force, as their number was not sufficient to overawe the soldiers, who were now in their closed barracks, which is in fact a stone armed with sabres, it never being intended that only as a guard for the manka entrance.

Soon after dark the Rifles were ordered back to their Armory and dismissed to report there at 7 o'clock the next morning. The Cavalry after doing duty for a while as dismonated police, were later in the evening dismissed with the same orders as the Rifles. The " Haku Hawaii Ponoi " volunteers mustered about ten, and were not used. It was hoped that the soldiers would listen to the King in person, and be persuaded to go out to his residence at Waikiki for an interview, meanwhile possession could be taken of the barracks, and this course was next to be resorted to. On Wednesday morning the 10th inst. His Mai esty sent a message to the soldiers that he would be pleased to receive a delegation from them, and would bear their explanations of their disabedience of his order, and also their grievances. A committee of three accordingly went out, they being assured that nothing would be done to them meanwhile. It must not be forgotten here that the men had taken their food from the store house into the barracks in the evening, and though the water was shut off they had a full supply from without, through the assistance of outside friends. In fact, in consequence of their harangues from the parapets, considerable sympathy was gained for them among the unthinking people, who seemed to regard their resistance to the military and civil authorities, as being plucky and praiseworthy. The same evening (Tuesday) they also procured several hundred rounds of old carridges from under the palace, and some powder, and a few nights after that a machine for setting balls into the chassepot blank catridges, and worked industriously getting ready for a siege or

a rold. To return to the narrative. Just before dark on Wednesday, the delegation of three soldiers returned from His Majesty, and all hoped that the soldiers would do as he had requested themquietly leave the barracks and disperse to their mes. Such was the belief of many on Thursday the 11th inst., os guarde bad been relieved, and no overt act of violence had been committed. Unfortunately some of the worst disposed of the rebels were employed to fire the salute in honor of the "Name Day of the Emperor of Russia." at 12 o'clock. The disaffection seemed to increase at 2 P. M., when there were 38 who refused to be dismissed or obey orders, and they sent out a second delegation to see His Majesty. After some conversation with them, His Majesty promised that he would send them a letter in the morning, in which he would have his words expressed so clearly that they should be no further misunderstanding. This letter was prepared that evening and sent to them the next morning.

After the letter was carefully read to them, they asked that it be countersigned by the Secretary at War, which was accordingly done. They then asked that they be allowed to have it printed, which was deemed best to accede to. They then had the faithful men sent for, who came and obeyed the King's letter, by leaving their uniforms and all government property. They then demanded that the warrants of the 9th instant, should be torn up, which was done in their presence, and finally, the conciliatory course which had been adopted, though bumiliating in the extreme, accomplished the object, and they left the barracks, taking with them blankets, caps, overcoats, parts of uniforms, and whatever came handy belonging to the loyal men.

That night the prison, the barracks, the powder magazine, palace and government offices were in the care and protection of the police, in whose hands we hope they may remain. This change necessitates the increase of the

police for Hopolula, from 35 to 56 men. On Saturday the 13th, His Majesty signed a general order disbanding the household troops to the relief of everybody, and we are now with the "best part of our army" only remaining-the Band, which we trust may be continued as long

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FOR THREE WEEKS HAYSELDEN BROS.

OFFER THE WHOLE OF THEIR ASSORTED STOCK

OF GENERAL DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS. LACES, SHAWLS, AND SHAS.

AT COST PRICE!

Everything will be marked down in plain red figures. All their Goods have been BOUGHT LOW, and they can honestly assure all who call upon them that everything displayed will be worth far more than "marked price."

Hayselden Bros. have but one reason for holding this Sale, and they are sure That it will recommend itself to an intelligent community, viz: Mr. Fred. H. Hayselden is about returning

FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS!

Comprising General Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, and in order to make a proper display of such an assortment they are compelled, "willingly though," to reduce that which they have now on hand.

The Sale began on Saturday, August 16th, and will end September 6th. HAYSELDEN BROS

WILDER & CO.,

DEALERS. LUMBER

For Particulars

See Yard!

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE POURTH JUDIcial Circuit, Hawaian Bannas, in Probate. In a matter of the estate of HIRAM FREDINBERO, late Kolon, Kanai, deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. Dune McBryde. Order of notice of petition for approval

McBryde. Order of notice of petition for approval of chaims.

On reading and filing the petition of Paul Isenberg and Wm. H. Wright, administrators with the will sinnerzed of the estate of Biram Frediniers, late of Kolea, Kanai, deceased, showing that certain claims against the said estate, set forth in a schedule amousted to said petition, were prescribed to the petitioners, duly authenticated with necessary vonchers, and by them approved; said praying that upon a day to be appointed the same may be examined and approved by the Court.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 38th day of September, A.D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at his Chambers, in the Court House at Walkiawa, be said the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the asid claims should not be approved by the Court.

And that this order be published in the Hawalian and English languages, in the "Knocko" and "Gasette" bewegapers printed and published in Hononius, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Wahlawa, H.J., this 20th day of Aug., a.D. 1873.

earing.
Dated at Wahlawa, H.I., this 30th day of Aug., A.D. 1973
DUNCAN McHityDE,
451-21 Justice of Circuit Court, 4th Jud. Cir. Just Received from Bremen!

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAHAN SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAHAN Islands—In Probate. In the master of the appointment of Guardian to EMELINE IL PEASE, a Minor. Order to show cause on application for appointment of Guardian, and for order of sale of real exists by Guardian. On reading and filling the petition of Daniel P. True, praying to be appointed Guardian of the person and property of Emeline H. Pease, a minor, and that as such Guardian of the person and property of said minor, he may have an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and setting forth certain segal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby Ordered, That the next of kin of the said ward and aid persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on THURSDAY, the Edit DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1873, as 10 occioek A. M., at the Court on THURSDAY, the zoin DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1873, as 10 occioek A. M., at the Court on THURSDAY, the zoin DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1873, as 10 occioek A. M., at the Court of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why the petitioner should not be appointed such such estate.

And it is further fredered. That a conv of this order he

and it is further Ordered. That a copy of this order pablished at least three successive weeks before the ac day of hearing, in the Hamminan Gazette newspaper, po-lished in said Honolulu. Ay of Assault.

Alternative and Honolulu.

ALFREO S. HARTWELL.

ALFREO S. HARTWELL. Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk Sup. Court. 451 3

TREO. W. GULIUK. DENTIST.

Wishes to call the attention of the public to his new Dentis Rooms, over Dr. Staugenwald's Office, corner of Fort an Merchant streets.

B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE Fire-prooffiters on Fort St., above Odd Fellows Hall. [451-19

For Bremen Direct. THE HAWAIIAN CLIPPER BARK R. C. WYLIE

CAPT. IL HALTERMAN. Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port For Freight and Passage apply to
H. HACKPELD & CO., Agents.

For San Francisco. The Splendid Iron Steamship

ATTER COSTA RICAL

WILL SAIL FOR SAN FEANCISCO on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of October-For Freight or Passage, apply to 451 lm H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents

W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander,

TIME TABLE Kllauea. Nawille-III Hilo -Hitte Circuit of Haunt November 3d.

mer No Credit for Pass only. Not responsible for for any freight or packages, SAMUEL G. WILDER, To Let.

A COTTAGE WITH FOUR ROOMS.
Also, Rischen and Bath Room. Cor. of Chaplain and
Fort Streets. Inquire of R. M. FULLER,
all 2m Store of E. O. Hall & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PUR Corner of Nomanu and Heretagia Streets. Honoinin, Sept. 5, 1872.

U. S. Postal Cards,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. SECELKEN & Co., AVE JUNT RECEIVED PER CONTA RICA,

Calvaniz'd Iron Water Pipe Of the Best Quality,

And for Sale as Cheap as the Cheapest,

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO Offer for Sale

THEIR CARGO

Per R. C. Wylie,

Consisting in Part of Heavy Blue Denims, Plain and Striped

BROWN AND BLUE COTTON, BROWN

Newest Style Fancy Prints White Ground Prints, Utalits, White and Velley Prints that yed Prints, Brown Prints.
Purniture Prints, Prints of acquers and Brilliantes.
Fine Explorated Maskins, Nationales.
Victoria Lawres, White and Hock.
Was sharpes and Checks.

English Tweeds and Broad Cloths.

Bedford Cord, Brown Lines Brill, Black Hallan Cloth, Black and Colored Coburg, Black and Cul's Marigos Ticking, Bed Sheeting, Damass, Mosquille Netting.

Men's and Boy's Clothing!

Pancy Woolen Shirts of all descriptions. Hickory shirts, White Cutton and Lines Shirts, Socks and Stockings, Woolen Blankets, Cotton Blankets, House Blankets. PEA JACKETS. A VARIETY OF NEW SHAWLS,

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS! RIBBONS, SILK AND COLORNO.

> Saddles. Bridles, Ponchoe Spanish Spans, Telms, Pocket Knives, Hardwore, Spect Cottes. PATENT WATER FILTERS,

> > Galvantaed Iron Tube and Palls.

Fine Calfskins, Playing Cards, Waste Hips, Least Pencils, Looking tiles

Gunpowder, in half and quarter lb. tina Sattpeter, Camphor to 3th glasses. Two Superior Music Boxes, Two Superior Melodeons,

Accordeous and other Musical Instrume Wines, Liquors and Beers, Cases Carete, Rhine Wines, Fort Wine and Sherry Demtions Brandy and Finest Jamaka Sum,

Demijohna Finest Arrac,

Fine German and Havana Cigars Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints. For Sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Ice Cream!

A T THE ROTEL EVERY EVENING, See Greenbacks Wanted.

FOR WHICH THE REGHEST PRICE WILL
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